

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

68931 三月九號英港香

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919. 日十月七

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

NO BRITISH TROOPS ENGAGED IN CAPTURE OF EMPTSA.

London, September 1. A War Office communiqué says:—Fighting on the Archangel-Vologda Railway continued all day on August 20 for the possession of Empta village, which changed hands several times. No British troops were engaged in this fighting. Our airmen bombed Plesotsk heavily. Russian troops attacked and captured Kadish fifteen miles east of Empta, on August 29, capturing 90 prisoners and one gun.

HOME CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, September 1.

Surrey beat Essex by ten wickets. The final positions in the County Championship are:—

Yorkshire	46.15	per cent.
Kent	42.85	"
Notts	35.71	"
Surrey	35	"
Lancs	33.33	"
Somerset	33.33	"
Hampshire	31.25	"
Gloucester	25	"
Leicester	21.42	"
Derbyshire	21.42	"
Sussex	20	"
Northants	16.66	"
Middlesex	14.28	"
Essex	11.11	"
Warwick	7.14	"

IMPORTANT POLISH SUCCESS.

A FORTRESS CAPTURED.

London, September 1.

A Polish communiqué says:—We have captured the fortress of Bobrujsk, which was strongly defended. We used tanks to support the infantry. We took 500 prisoners. Bobrujsk is a hundred miles south-east of Minsk. It is of great strategic importance, constituting the western defence of Moscow and is the key to White Ruthenia.

BRITISH STEAMERS.

TO LOAD IN GERMANY.

London, September 1.

The P. and O., British India and Well Lines announce that their vessels will load at Hamburg and Bremen.

THE BATAVIA IN HARBOUR.

A BIG EX-GERMAN VESSEL.

The Batavia, which came into port this morning, is a big ex-German vessel. She is flying the Inter-Allied flag and has on board some three thousand Chinese of the Chinese Labour Corps, who are being repatriated by the Allies to their homes.

The Batavia came from Marseilles via Saigon. She went ashore near Saigon and, consequently, goes into dock here for repairs.

From Hongkong the vessel goes to Shanghai. Her agents are the Messageries Maritimes.

S.S. TAI LEE.

OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

The s.s. Tai Lee, which was built in 1914 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was offered for sale to-day. She is a steel turn-screw vessel belonging to the Sze Yip Steamship Company. She was requisitioned by the Government and converted into a transport for service in Mesopotamia and was recently released by the Government, but in a state that is not what she was in when taken over by the Government.

She was put up to auction this morning by Mr. George Lamont. Bidding started at \$150,000, but as no better offer was forthcoming the sale was cancelled, the boat being valued at much more than the only bid that was made.

MAJOR CASSEL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRIBUTE.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce forwards us the following copy of the Chamber's letter of appreciation to Major Cassel O.B.E., D.A.A., Q.M.G.:—

Dear Major Cassel.

The Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce desire to express to you their appreciation of the assistance and courtesy that the commercial, and particularly the shipping community of the Colony have always received from you during your tenure of the office of D.A.A., Q.M.G.

Many a difficult situation has been rendered less difficult by your tact and willingness to meet the business interests wherever possible, and I feel sure that this expression of appreciation on the part of the Committee is heartily endorsed by all members of the Chamber who have had dealings with your department.

The Committee regret your impending departure, and take this opportunity of wishing you bon voyage.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. H. DODWELL,
Chairman.

NEW TUG.

A new tug, the St. Samson, built by the Kowloon Dock Company, made her maiden tug at 9 o'clock this morning. She takes the place of the David Gillies, which went on war service.

THE "HAUROTO".

WRECKAGE FOUND.

EUROPEAN LADY AMONG THOSE MISSING.

Definite news has now been received as to the fate of the s.s. Hauroto. It appears that the vessel went ashore somewhere in the vicinity of Money Island during the recent typhoon.

As we have previously stated, Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke asked all steamers passing through the region of the typhoon to keep a good look-out for any signs of the Hauroto. In accordance with these instructions, the captain of the s.s. Telemachus, on his voyage from Saigon, made special efforts to get news of the vessel. The Telemachus left Saigon on August 21 and, since the weather was favourable, the captain shaped a course to the western side of the Paracels and passed about six miles of what is known to China Coast shippers as "The North Reef." At about 8 a.m. on the 22nd, when off Money Island, he observed a white spar floating on the water, on which there were a number of sea birds. At that time there were several foreign passengers on the Telemachus who had all been keenly on the look-out for any signs of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the

NOTICES.

LIFTS
and
WAYGOOD-OTIS
ELEVATORS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE
SOLE AGENTS—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF**PURE MANILA ROPE**

3 STRAND
14 to 15"
CABLE LAID
5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 8,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

OWING to the present high rate of EXCHANGE we are now offering our KODAKS and FILMS at very lowest possible prices. Inspection cordially invited.

A. TACK & CO.
20, Des Vaux Road, Ctl.

LEMOS.
BROOKE'S
FINEST
Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.

15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

MR. J. SUGA
MRS. J. HONDA
MRS. S. HONDA
8 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

METALS
of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Largest and best assort stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880.)
WING LUNG ST. Phone 515

MEE CHEUNG
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER.
PORTRAITS TAKEN IN ANY
STYLE DESIRED.
FREE SUPPLIES OF KODAK
FILMS AND PAPERS RECEIVED
REGULARLY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

1000 PAGES.

GENERAL NEWS.

BATHS IN SCHOOLS.
The L.C.C. Education Committee at its meeting recently discussed a report by the school medical officer to the Central Care Committee recommending the provision of spectacles, open-air schools, and bathing facilities for children. Miss A. E. Tones, chairman of the sub-committee, said that three new open-air schools were to open shortly. Since March, sites had been acquired for seven such schools, and more are contemplated. She agreed that all schools should have baths, and steps were being taken to that end in all new schools. The Sub-Committee had also under review the whole arrangements for the supply of spectacles to school children.

KING'S HOMILY ON EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

These methods of preserving and utilising fruits are very important, and I think they should be taught to our girls in school. All knowledge may be desirable, but some forms are more desirable than others, and while it may be very well and very interesting to teach girls about flowers which they seldom see and birds which they can never catch, I think it would be better to direct attention first of all to those things which would help to make them good housewives." In these words King George expressed some of his views on the education of girls. The occasion was a visit, in company with the Queen, Prince Henry, and Princess Mary, to the Scientific Products Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster.

WELSH CENTENARIAN.

Bryngwyn, Monmouthshire, had the distinction of having a local centenarian at its peace celebrations in the person of Betsy Arnold, who has been stated to be 117 years old. This is somewhat doubtful, however, though it is established that the old lady is well over 100. She was born at Skibbereen, County Cork, at a time when the registering of birth was not the rule. The Rev. Father Exton, of Llanarth, has made inquiries in Ireland, as a result of which he has come to the conclusion that she is 104, having been born on June 2, 1815. When younger she did a good deal of work on farms, and had a reputation of being stronger than any man for miles round, her weight-barrying prowess being phenomenal. At the peace celebrations at Bryngwyn she danced gaily round a "Verdun" oak tree planted by the Mayor of Abergavenny. Until about four years ago she smoked.

DIVORCED WIFE'S RUSE.

Strange evidence was given in a case which came before Mr. Justice Coleridge in the Divorce Court recently. The petitioner was Mr. George A. Farman, Durand-gardens, Clapham, and the co-respondent Sergt. Martin Howell, of the Canadian Engineers. The case was stated that Mrs. Farman had introduced Howell to her husband as her brother. Whether that was the relationship or not Mr. Farman did not know, but his counsel, Mr. J. A. Hawke, said the wife's brother had left England years ago and one of the relatives could not recognise Howell as the brother. Mr. Farman did not suspect anything in the relations of his wife and Howell, believing her statement, but he found that she had been visited by Howell at Salford where the Canadian was stationed and where she had gone to stay. In evidence Mr. Farman denied that he had threatened his wife with a revolver or bullied her when she was ill. A decree nisi was granted.

GIRL AND MORMONS.

A girl typist, Florence Pappworth, 19 years old, residing at Brixton, who had become acquainted with the Mormon sect in London, and wanted to go to Utah, was summoned at Bow Street recently for making false statements in order to get a passport. It was stated by Mr. Harold Pearce, who prosecuted, that the girl knew a man named Linsford, who was a member of the Mormon sect, and that she also became acquainted with an American soldier named Estel. The latter wanted to marry her, but she refused him. She wanted to go to Utah, but her parents, who live at Peterborough, objected. She applied for a passport, saying she wished to go to Ogden, Utah, for the purpose of joining my guardian." As a matter of fact, said Mr. Pearce, she had no guardian there and she forged the name of her parents. He added that a certificate signed by the president of the branch of Latter Day Saints at South Tottenham stated that the girl was a member. The magistrate bound the girl over for 12 months on condition that she went to live at home.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING & REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOOTRIE'S

DON'T

risk the consequences through

NEGLIGENCE

negligence to procure glasses to prevent the strain on

YOUR EYES

let us fit you with just the glasses you need without delaying

A DAY LONGER.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

28, Queen's Road, Central

CHEAP POSTAGE.

A PRIME NEED OF COMMERCE.

A Times correspondent writes: "Commerce depends much on enlarged means of communication. The British Empire can neither know itself nor increase its acquaintance with its friends who are also commercial competitors without extended facilities. Hence by many capable of authoritative judgment it is held that the bedrock of reconstruction is cheap and expeditious communication by letters and telegrams, which should put us in closest touch with every part of the globe.

The letter and the telegram, or 'cable,' are complementary aids to business. The one announces the bare fact, or makes opening inquiry; the other follows with fuller or alternative suggestions, giving or seeking information of this or that nation's requirements and the imports or exports that are most marketable, which men of thought and action promptly turn to profitable account. By reducing the cost of letters and telegrams to the lowest possible minimum, interchange of news and views would be encouraged between buyers and sellers all over the world, while the dissemination of commercial intelligence would be promoted through the newspapers.

There remains the larger principle of mutual understanding between the peoples. The war has shown how sadly we need such understanding in some directions, how much we have benefited from the comparatively little we possess in other directions. Though both the profit and the loss are incalculable, the indications of each are manifest. Nobody, for example, will refuse to allow to Imperial postage and the cable links of Empire (such as they are) a considerable share in the unanimity with which the Dominions and Colonies grasped the position of Great Britain and rushed to her help in August, 1914. Nor is it less easy to imagine that early misinterpretation of our efforts in some quarters of France and Italy would have been corrected more easily if we had not been separated from French and Italians for so many previous years by a barrier of such postal rates as, generally speaking, are prohibitive of easy and constant communication.

PENNY POSTAGE AGAIN.
We are masters in our own household, and, if unable to come to terms quickly for cheaper

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.

WANTED.

WANTED.—First Class 12 Bore Sporting Gun. Apply Box 238 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Part of Ground Floor, No. 10, Des Voeux Road, Central. Apply to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British qualified man, an appointment as Surgeon, on board a steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang.—Apply Box 229 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at the Peak, 5 roomed Bungalow in excellent condition with tennis court and garden. Area 25,000 sq. feet. Low price. Apply to Linstead & Davis.

MACARONI PASTA STARS, EGGENOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality combining a large percentage of Glutens. Starch and Glutens are the principal components of Flour. Glutens is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1239 & 2235.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 3385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central

Telephone No. 1877.

BRITISH CREDIT.

ONLY WAY TO REDUCE FOOD PRICES.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, speaking at a luncheon at Wandsworth recently to celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the Wandsworth national kitchen, said the Ministry of Food were anxious that the public kitchen movement should be developed during the coming winter.

As to the outlook; there was food in the world, but we had to pay a high price for it. People were likely to be misled into believing that profiteering was the cause but we could not free ourselves from responsibility for past generations. We were suffering for it to-day, and during the first year of the war we had to pay £85,000,000 to foreign countries. We were compelled to go to outside markets, and there was only one market available, North America. We could not get the Empire's supplies through shortage of tonnage, and the Scandinavian countries had been compelled to deplete their stocks during the war.

The financial circumstances were entirely against us. The British sovereign at present was only worth 4/4 dollars, and he was informed by his financial advisers that in the course of the week it might be well in the environment of only four dollars. That meant an addition of 20 per cent. to the price of any article we had to buy in the American market.

The only way to remedy that was to stimulate production. Before the war we used to export £75,000,000 worth of food. This year we are exporting £25,000,000, and with that we had to buy £75,000,000 worth of food. He had to raise credit in the very country in which he was making purchases with the exchange so badly against us that it meant an additional 20 per cent.

We have to come down to mother earth, he said. We have got to work to produce, or else we can never hope to get food at reasonable prices.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

SALE

FROM August 29th

TO September 6th

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.

STAR GARAGE.

Tel No. 3017.
49, Des Voeux Road Central
HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.

CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

We the UNDERSIGNED being General Agents for THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD., are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, and MOTOR ACCIDENT risks at current rates.

Particulars from

UNION TRADING CO.
Prince's Building.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

A SAFE & GENTLE APERIENT
Making a Pleasant, Cooling & Refreshing Drink.SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. C. A. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Yvanovich Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lopes and Mr. J. M. Lopes, desire to express their deepest gratitude to all, for the kind sympathy received in their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919.

KOWLOON'S FLAT-DWELLERS.

We have of late been dealing with some of the deficiencies from which Kowloon suffers because we know that the community living there keenly feels the need of many things being put right and because these residents believe that Kowloon's wants are always being neglected. It is this feeling which has inspired the wish for a special representative on the Legislative Council, concerning which we hope more will be heard in the near future. From the stranger visiting the Colony and seeing how cramped the island of Hongkong is, the remark always comes that on the mainland there should be plenty of scope for expansion and for the erection of residences. The stranger is right; there is plenty of room, but yet no houses of the type required are built. Even where residences have been put up, no well-ordered scheme of town-planning has been kept in view, with the result that the whole place presents a confused and bedraggled appearance, if we except the main road. It is this housing question upon which we wish to make a few observations, for one thing is certain—that this issue is sure to be raised if there is any useful result from the proposed public meeting.

Kowloon is now studded with flats. That is a relatively new development. We well remember when the first buildings of this type were erected. No-one then imagined that within so short a time a very big proportion of the peninsula's residents would be flat-dwellers. But that is the situation to-day. Now, to our way of thinking, flats are not the best type of residences in a place like this. They are all right, and they fill a very necessary place, in large cities where suitable building sites are very few. But they are an anachronism in such a spot as Kowloon, where there are acres upon acres of ground and where, if development proceeded on right lines, we should see pleasant little residences, each with its own grounds, dotted all over the place. Flat-dwellers seldom know what quietude is; if the next-door neighbour is not having a "jamboree" some-one in the block is, whilst there is never quite the same privacy about a flat as there is to be obtained in one's own house. But the flat evil has even overlapped into areas where there are four and five-roomed houses, residences of this type being very commonly "shared" nowadays by two families. This was never originally intended, of course, but there is the fact. It is a consequence of the shortage of houses and the tremendously high rents prevailing.

Now, does anyone suppose that people live in flats or half-houses because they prefer it to residence in a self-contained house? Obviously they do not. They are forced to do so by stress of circumstances—because there is nothing else left them except it be hotel-life, where home comforts are few. The trouble, so far as Kowloon is concerned, is that it would not pay to erect houses in the outlying parts of the peninsula, even if sites could be cheaply obtained, because the means of communication are poor. When the tramway comes, however, we hope to see many small bungalows, each with its garden, spring into being at points from which quick transit to the ferry would be assured. Then we should have living conditions much more suited to the place than the interminable blocks of flats now existing in Kowloon. From this standpoint, we are sorry that the Government scheme comes within the category of flats. The ideal arrangement would have been either for the Government to erect small bungalows and let them at reasonable rents, or to advance funds to bona fide residents with which to build, repayment to be made at a rate somewhat comparable to what is now spent in rents, the houses eventually to become the property of the occupants. But perhaps this is so much idle dreaming. Be that as it may, Kowloon cries aloud for better housing accommodation, and that is a point which, we are sure, will be emphasized in the campaign which will shortly open to secure better treatment for the people across the harbour.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

HONGKONG WAR MEDAL.

The suggestion thrown out yesterday by a correspondent, to the effect that Hongkong men who during the war have done double duty, as civilians and as citizen soldiers, should have granted to them something to show for their service, is one which we can thoroughly endorse. Now, "Ex-Service" has seen fighting in Flanders and is a new-comer to Hongkong. He, therefore, approaches the question quite disinterestedly and is not asking for something for himself. From recent announcements, it would appear to be quite clear that those men who during the war have done service in the Defence Corps, who were strictly speaking, "on active service," and who could not be spared from their ordinary avocations, will not be entitled to any of the war medals, merely because they have not been in a fighting theatre. It may be the intention of the Government here to give them something to show what they did in the war, which is what "Ex-Service" wants done; if so, we think the time has come when some statement should be made on the subject. At Home, the authorities have disclosed their intentions; why not here?

THE "REJECTEDS."

Incidentally, too, we think that every man who was rejected for service should have a certificate to that effect. These men will not always be in Hongkong, and occasions might in the future arise when a document of this sort would be of the greatest value.

At Home, in public and other appointments, preference is being given in innumerable instances to ex-Service men, so that a Hongkong man going Home and having nothing to show either that he has done war service or has been rejected, would be at a disadvantage as well as being placed in a most uncomfortable position if he happened to be applying for such a billet. In any case, bearing in mind that he shall for many years be hearing the query "What did you do in the war?", it would seem to be only fair play that all who have been rejected on medical grounds should have a document to that effect supplied to them. There must be records of all who were "turned down." It should thus be a very simple matter to issue such certificates.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Some little time ago, we suggested that the portion of Ice House Street connecting Queen's and Des Voeux Roads should be closed to vehicular traffic of all kinds. We desire to renew that plea, because the terribly congested state of the traffic in this bit of thoroughfare has been impressed upon us again and again of late. The police who do point duty in this locality will admit that there is more trouble with traffic in this one spot than in any other place in the city. The road is narrow and there are no pavements whatever. Pedestrians and rickshaws, chairs and motor-cars get hopelessly mixed up, and the place is in a constant state of uproar. Now, are conditions of this kind pleasant to anybody? Obviously they are not. Then why not do the sensible thing and restrict traffic here to pedestrians? We know that this is the age of rush and bustle, but we cannot believe that time is so very precious that the extra couple of minutes involved in using either Pedder Street or Wardley Street as a means of getting from Queen's Road to Des Voeux Road, or vice versa, is going either to hurt or ruin anybody, not even our broker friends. That we are earnest in this plea will be evident when we say that the short cut through this bit of street is very handy for the Telegraph, whose offices are situated so near it. But when rickshaws, we shall not mind going round the other way if the restriction we suggest is enforced. We make the plea purely in the interests of the community, and the better control of street traffic. Now, will the C.S.P. think the idea over?

GUN WITH 100-MILE RANGE.

Paris, July 18.—The Commission of Inquiry on Metallurgy and the Brie Basin, yesterday heard M. Bourgois, Chief Naval Engineer, who stated that he could easily have made a gun with a range of 100 miles for the purpose of bombarding the Germans at Brie, thus preventing their carrying out industrial operations in that district. His plans, however, were refused.

DAY BY DAY.

THINGS YOU BUY CHEAP YOU HOLD IN CHEAP ESTEEM.

The wedding is announced to take place shortly of Mr. R. O. Hutchison to Miss Rose Blenheim Jupp, en route from England.

"A European Resident" (Kong-moon)—As the correspondence referred to did not appear in the Telegraph, we have passed your letter on to one of the papers concerned.

There was a marked decline in the number of cases of gastro-enteritis yesterday—eight, with six deaths. Five fatal cases of cholera were also reported. All were Chinese.

Last evening at about 5 o'clock a Chinese woman jumped down from the second storey of 50, Haiphong Road, into the street. She sustained severe injuries to her ankle. The motive of her act is not known, but it is presumed it was a case of attempted suicide.

Two women were charged before Mr. N. L. Smith to-day with unlawful possession of a quantity of percussion caps, ammunition, and labels of opium. Mr. d'Almeida appeared for the defendants. A remand was granted till Monday the 8th inst. Bail was fixed at \$1,000 each.

"The Globe Trotters" are giving a special matinee this afternoon at the Victoria Theatre at which the prices will be \$2 and \$1. Children will be admitted at half price. This versatile troupe were again greeted with a full house last night, and there is every indication that they will experience similar good fortune to-night. To-morrow there will be a complete change of programme.

A Chinese was to-day sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell for stealing a bag of rice. Inspector Macdonald stated that this morning at 2.30 o'clock defendant was seen passing by No. 7 Police Station, by a Chinese constable. He asked where he had obtained the rice from. He said he stole it, and took the police to the place. When they got there they found that the staircase partition was broken, and the bag of rice was extracted.

At the Police Court to-day a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from his companions. It appears that they were all carpenters, and living in the same house. Yesterday when two of the complainants had gone to work, the defendant did not go, but collected all the complainants' clothing. He was arrested on board the Ching Chau in the afternoon. When he saw the police approaching, he jumped into the water, and would have been drowned, had it not been for a seaman of the boat. Mr. N. L. Smith sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

Having been entrusted with the business management of travelling arrangements for the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention at Zurich in 1913, Messrs. Thos Cook and Son have been appointed by the Transportation Committee of the Eighth World's Convention as travel agent for the Convention to take place in Tokyo, Japan, during October, 1920. All the resources of the firm's world-wide organisation will be placed at the disposal of delegates and their friends who anticipate attendance at Tokyo. A series of attractive tours are being arranged. The number of delegates expected to attend from America varies from one thousand to fifteen hundred in addition to which there will be delegates from Europe, India, etc.

A Chinese was to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with attempting to steal a quantity of rice. Inspector Macdonald stated that at 7 a.m. yesterday, a Chinese was following his coolie who was carrying a bag of rice, when three men came up to him and asked him "Will you give us \$3 for tea money?" The man said he would not do so. They then said: "If you do not give us the money we will steal your bag of rice." He refused again, and the defendant then ripped the bag open with a knife, whilst the other two men got away with a good quantity of it. A district watchman saw what had happened and arrested the defendant. He had a previous conviction against him. Mr. Lindsell sentenced him to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MODERN MODES.



TWO SIMPLE STYLES FOR CHILDREN.

Children's Fashions by "Sacha."

A little boy's navy blue linen tunic piped with white, is shown at the left of our illustration. The short knickerbockers are white also, reversing the usual order of things. His tiny sister wears a charming frock of voile with three muslin trills.

Little girls are keeping pace with their mothers as regards pretty summer dresses, and in the striped and checked voile frocks that are now being worn, they look very charming. These little frocks are very simply made, the top being magyar fashion, with no trimming at all, for the pattern of the voile is in itself sufficient ornamentation. White, mustard, red-brown and black, black and white, cerise white and black, are some of the colourings that are exceedingly effective for small maidens' frocks. With these are worn prettily shaped straw hats, many of them with a Directoire

from the shoulders without a belt. It has a sailor collar which is quite deep and wide, and bousfants sleeves that extend only half way to the elbow. The blue applications are set on at intervals around the foot of the frock and in the two corners of the sailor collar. They are cut in the form of very blunt pointed stars, or one might perhaps better say, in circles, which have been five pointed. The applications are held in place by stitching in a different coloured blue.

A white pique suit for a small boy has the pockets of very short pantaloons ornamented with vari-coloured embroidery, the design being two crossed mallets and a ball.

The chief thing to bear in mind when dressing children is that all clothes should be comfortable and suitable. Have originality, but do not let it verge on the freakish, and never on any account ignore a child's expressed dislike for a particular style or colour.

The fashions for children are always modelled to a great extent on the styles of the moment, and as all our dresses this season are simple in line, it follows that the children's fashions are equally charming and wearable.

Silk and woolen jerseys and jumpers in all colours are also useful for the youthful person's wardrobe. These are usually made with a belt. The play-frock is open here and is fastened with three rose covered buttons. The rose linen is used also to border the skirt and the sleeves and to form the girdle.

Another dainty frock for a little girl is of white mousseline with knickerbockers to match it. The little frock hangs straight

practical frocks are cool and pretty, materialised in pink or blue mercerised cotton.

An effective frock for a little girl is made of blue and white jersey. The corsage is of blue and short waisted, and is cut with a shallow round neck long on the shoulders, kimono sleeves reaching just below the elbow and quite wide. It is finished only with a small turned back cuff of the jersey. The tiny skirt is very full and is fastened on the bodice without girdle or other trimming and a narrow band of blue finishes the bottom. There are two large pockets of the blue jersey on the skirt.

A charming little suit for a small boy is made of green jersey trimmed with buttonholing in darker green wool. The suit has very short, wide pantaloons which are cut in wide scallops on the lower edge this edge being finished with the wool buttonholing. The blouse resembles a short smock.

There is a square yoke bordered with the wool buttonholing, sleeves also bordered with wool and a fairly full lower part gathered on the square yoke. The blouse is not belted and is finished on the lower edge with buttonholed scallops.

Another suit for a boy has very short trousers of black jersey which are worn with a pleated blouse of white pique which has a plain yoke with straight line of embroidery defining it and ornaments of buttons. The yoke extends over the shoulders in square tabs and the sleeves are short.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lovers of old time practices will be interested to know that within three miles of the city, a thatcher is now busily engaged in putting a new roof on a charming old Camberwell cottage, built well over 200 years ago, says the *Morning Post*. The thatched house probably the last of its kind in London, stands in the middle of Camberwell Grove, which at one time formed part of the grounds of Lettsom House. John Lettsom, who lived there in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, was one of the most extraordinary men of his day. A Quaker physician and a great philanthropist, he used to sign his prescriptions "I Lettsom," which signature occasioned the following doggerel.

"When any patients call in haste, I physic, bleed, and sweat 'em; If after that, they choose to die, Why, what cares I?"

They are starting. A German firm with headquarters in Hamburg advertises "exquisite" only European agents' deals with "in a Straits paper. Straits people are indulging in angry words over it. It is a typically Hunnish trick to attack the patriotic Briton through his stomach—Englishman.

Brigade has recently been unearthed at Marlborough House. The sketch recalls the fact that when he was a young man, King Edward was very fond of attending fires in the Metropolis.

He used to accompany Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, who was at that time head of the brigade. Ultimately His Majesty gave up his exciting excursions owing to Queen Victoria's fear that he might meet with an accident.

"Where are you going to live when you are married, Lily?" a lady said to her servant, who had just shyly given a week's notice. "In California, ma'am," said Lily. "In California?" Isn't that rather risky? They have so many earthquakes and violent disturbances there, you know."

The more the merrier, ma'am." The more the merrier, ma'am." was the cheerful answer. "Lily, you surprised me! What a shocking sentiment." It ain't sentiment, ma'am, but hard fact. My young man's the village reporter, and he says that describin' parish meetings and such-like musty things gives him the miseries. So he's goin' to a place where there's more chance of an eruption or a big explosion."

An old drawing of the late King Edward in the uniform of a fireman in the London Fire to give him a ride in the world.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

NEW STOCKS

OF

SILK TIES

Latest Patterns
Superior Quality.

ALSO

WASH TIES

IN
Many different designs
Special Value40 cents each
6 for \$2.00

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.

"HELL."

SERMON AT UNION
CHURCH.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macnachie at Union Church on Sunday evening.

I am pressed by enquirers to preach upon the subject of hell, and the fact that it is not an agreeable one is not sufficient reason for refusing. The word is one to be avoided whenever possible, not from mere squeamishness, but because it has become debased into a piece of vile profanity expressive of all hatred and ill-will instead of the reluctant but just judgment which the reality it indicates stands for in the purposes of God.

Unfortunately in our English Bibles the word "hell" is used to translate quite a number of different words in Hebrew and Greek—Sheol, Hades, Gehenna, Tartarus.

This gives rise to much confusion of thought. It is not enough that scholars should be able to see their way among these various terms; the ordinary reader who knows no language but his own ought to be able to see at a glance whether the word in any particular instance means the abode of the lost or simply that of the departed.

Often times not it means the latter, but, except in the Revised Version, no one would suspect it. People imagine that "Sheol" from the Old Testament and "Hades" from the New Testament are only more polite and less forcible ways of saying the same thing which the shorter word expresses. But it is not so at all. Sheol means sometimes little more than the grave, and again the undefined abode of all departed spirits beyond the grave, oftenest conceived as a bloodless, disembodied world of shadows and dust for good and bad alike. The same is true in general of the Greek Hades, but gradually these conceptions became more definite and distinctions came to be developed. A sphere of punishment for the bad and one of Paradise for the good, with some sort of purgatorial existence for those midway, became the more or less definite conceptions entertained throughout the ancient world amongst people of all types of religion. These conceptions are general still, indeed it is hard to see how they can ever cease to be so; if mankind is to have national ideas of a future existence at all. The latest pronouncements of the spiritualistic school are very confident, not to say dogmatic, on the subject.

Differing considerably from general Christian teaching in some respects, they are at one on certain broad lines, viz. that the soul does certainly survive the death of the body, and that its lot in the beyond is bettered or worsened by the use made of the opportunities of life in the body.

By the time of Christ, Jewish theology had evolved a place of punishment for sinners, and had given to it the name of Gehenna. The name was taken, as is well known, by analogy from the valley on west or south-west of Jerusalem, where after its defilement by Josiah on account of sacrifices having been offered to Moloch, fires were kept burning day and night for the destruction of the city refuse, including dead animals, and the bodies of criminals.

This is alluded to in the last sentence of the book of Isaiah:

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A BOXING CHALLENGE.

Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable columns to issue the following challenge on behalf of Kid Danding, of Manila, who is now in the Colony. He challenges any Feather or Light-weight boxer in the Colony (no one barred), Teddy Neal (Young English) preferred. Danding has a big following in Manila, having fought Big Cortez, Jack Dalton, Young Probasco etc. Dalton is considered the best American Light-weight in the Philippines, but Danding took his measure.

Yours etc.

"FIGHT FAN."

Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

body," are at least as definite as any of our Lord's about eternal fire.

Those who believe in a material hell are apt to be censorious with those of us who do not. They make pretty free with charges that one is undermining the faith. Well I would invite them, with entire respect, to consider what serious disservice to the faith they commit by insisting upon a form of future punishment which better befits Mohammedanism or Buddhism—both very definite about their seven and nine horrible hells—than Christianity. Their intentions may be ever so good but they may take it as certain that they are turning other people away from the truth and fostering the impression that the gospel of the grace of God is an outward superstition fit only to frighten the ignorant. I feel this is what I am up against. People want to know if they are expected to believe in a place where the souls of men are handed over to the devil to torment for ever in a fiery furnace. I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS KIPPERS

JUST RECEIVED

A New Shipment direct from Scotland

65 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

WHO KNOWS THE VALUE OF A GOOD
APPEARANCE PAYS CAREFUL ATTENTION
TO THE QUALITY, CUT AND PRICE OF
HIS CLOTHES.HE APPRECIATES A GOOD TAILOR
BECAUSE HIS TASTES ARE UNDERSTOOD.
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN SATISFIED
IF YOU GO TOJ. T. SHAW
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGSWm. Powell
TELEPHONE 346

SALE! SALE!

NOW ON

IN OUR

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT
ONLY.We are offering all slightly soiled and
Surplus goods at

BARGAIN PRICES.

Boots & Shoes	\$9.75	Ties	50cts. & \$1.00
Socks (Wool)	1.00	Garters	25cts.
Raincoats	17.50	Hand Bags	8.75
Overcoats	9.75	etc. etc. etc.	
		SEE WINDOWS	

NEW TROPICAL MODELS

"ESTEY"
PIANOSUNRIVALLED FOR TONE
QUALITY & FINISH.

THE ANDERSON MJSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL 1322

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

COPPER QUEEN BELTING

CERIN, DREVARD & CO.
4th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Tel 114.
and at Canton.

SKOKIN, DREVARD & CO.

A few months ago I had occasion to preach on the parable of Dives and Lazarus. I said something about the war and the wickedness accompanying it having vivified the belief in the side of the gulf which is not rest in Abraham's bosom. Next day

SHIPPING.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
AND

APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about	26th Sept.
--------	-----------	------------------	------------

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALGUTTA.

ARRATOON APCAR	9th Sept.	due Calcutta, about	30th Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	26th Oct.	

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KHIVA	leaves Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about	26th September.
			9th October.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.CP OS
SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama,

FROM DUE

STEAMERS. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.	Empress of Russia Sept. 5	Sept. 23
	Empress of Asia Oct. 2	Oct. 20
	Empress of Japan Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Russia Oct. 30	Nov. 17	
Empress of Asia Nov. 27	Dec. 15	
Empress of Japan Dec. 10	Dec. 31	
Empress of Russia Dec. 25	Jan. 12	
Monteagle Jan. 1	Jan. 25	

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	15,800 Tons Reg. 6,600 Gold	14,901	14,336
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	16,800 Tons Reg. 6,600 Gold	14,901	14,336

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registration for Passage for Sep 1919 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also information and descriptive literature apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, Telephone 752, PASSENGER DEPT., HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

Hongkong to San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 10th September.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 8th October.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" 5th November.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to:— Company's Office in

Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. Chater Road.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, N. W. YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, K'lung, Shai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Early September.

EWAHWAU ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept., at 6 p.m.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) End of Sept.

TSUTAYA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur., 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

A QUARTER'S SHIPBUILDING.

The tonnage building in United Kingdom at the end of June, viz.

2,524,050 tons shows the large

increase of 269,000 tons as com-

pared with March, and is 709,000

tons more than the work in hand

12 months ago. The largest in-

crease has taken place on the

Clyde, in which district there are

now 893,457 tons under con-

struction. The total "com-

menced" during the June quarter

amounts to about 655,000 tons,

and includes many large vessels.

There are now building 129

vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards

as compared with 108 at the end

of March. The output during the

quarter has also been very satis-

factory, it being about 205,000

tons higher than that of the

previous quarter. The total

building abroad—5,493,717 tons

is slightly lower than the total

building at the end of March:

this is due to a considerable

decrease in the wood tonnage

building in the United States.

The tonnage of wood sailing

vessels building abroad appears

to have increased by over 175,000

tons; the reason will probably be

found to be that a number of

wood vessels building in the

United States, which were in-

tended to be fitted with engines,

are now being completed as barges.

The increase in the figures for

Italy arises from the inclusion, for

the first time, of Trieste amongst

the Italian ports. The world's

total—8,197,767 tons—is about

21,000 tons higher than the figures

recorded for March. The tonnage

for vessels actually building

under the supervision of the

society's surveyors, and intended

to class with Lloyd's Register,

amounts to over 434 million tons

viz., 2,033,319 tons in the United

Kingdom and 2,733,314 tons

abroad.

THERMIT WELDING.

When the United States trans-

port Northern Pacific ran aground

last January off Fire Island the

ship was dry-docked in Brooklyn

Navy Yard, and it was then found

that the entire section of the stern

frame in which the rudder was

cracked through just above the

upper

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Beginning of September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th Sept.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEI MARU" ... Friday, 5th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yakkaichi & Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1	REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN
NANYO MARU No. 2	HONGKONG,
NANYO MARU No. 3	BANGKOK
SODEGAURA MARU.	and/or
KYODO MARU No. 13	SINGAPORE.
TAMON MARU No. 1	
ASOSAN MARU.	
CHEIAN MARU.	

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, COYE, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About September 4th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... September 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct:

"COAXET" ... About October 5th.
"WABAN" ... October 11th.
"WEST MUNHAN" ... November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone: 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about 10th Oct.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... Middle of Oct.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

" 792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste. (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"EDMORE."

having arrived from Seattle via ports on Aug. 30th, 1919. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 19th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 15 DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godown, and cargo undelivered on and after September 6th, 1919 will be subject to re-claim.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. As Agents for U. S. Shipping

Board.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, 30th August, 1919.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination

Vessel's Name

For Freight Apply To

To be Despatched

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai and Tsingtao	B. & S.	3 Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Hoihow, Pathein and Huping	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Kaitong	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Suwane	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	J. M. Co.	4 Sept.
Tjinkini	J. C. J. L.	4 Sept.
Kusichow	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Tjatsoem	J. C. J. L.	4 Sept.
Loongsing	J. M. Co.	5 Sept.
Hainong	D. L. Co.	5 Sept.
Takung	J. M. Co.	5 Sept.
Sinkiang	B. & S.	6 Sept.
Hansha	J. M. Co.	6 Sept.
Tientin	Yatowfu	6 Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	N. Y. K.	6 Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	P. & O.	7 Sept.
Shanghai	R. & S.	8 Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Suning	8 Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	B. & S.	9 Sept.
Shantung	B. & S.	9 Sept.
Haitan	D. L. Co.	9 Sept.
Namsang	J. M. Co.	9 Sept.
Tjimaneek	J. C. J. L.	10 Sept.
Burma and Colombo	O. S. K.	10 Sept.
Shanghai	J. M. Co.	10 Sept.
Wossang	Quinnibaug	12 Sept.
Manila	J. M. Co.	12 Sept.
Japan Ports	N. Y. K.	21 Sept.
Java	Tjiliwang	17 Sept.
Kobe	Chaksaik	17 Sept.

SHIPPING NEWS

LAUNCH OF AN ADMIRALTY REINFORCED CONCRETE TUG.

During the evening of the 17th July there was launched from the yard of the Wear Concrete Building Co., Ltd., at Southwick, near Sunderland, a reinforced concrete tug named Cretecable, and built to the order of the British Admiralty. This is the third tug of its kind that has been launched from this yard for the Admiralty during the last four months. H. M. S. Cretecable is of same size as her predecessors, namely, 125 feet long with a beam of 27½ feet. The construction of the vessel has been supervised by Messrs. Peter Lind and Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete engineers and contractors, of Parliament Buildings, Westminster. The triple-expansion engines of 750 horsepower have been made by Messrs. McColl and Pollock, of Sunderland.

The Admiral L. s.s. COAXET will arrive at Hongkong about October 3rd, from Portland via usual ports.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE

arrived at Yokohama, on 26th August, left there 27th August, and is due at Vancouver on 10th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU (European Line.) left Singapore for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 3rd September.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Manila August 31st, and will sail September 3rd, being due at this port September 5th a.m.

The T. K. K. NIPPON MARU arrived at Yokohama Aug. 31st, and sails September 4th, being due at this port September 5th.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cabled advice from its Manila office to the effect that the s.s. VENEZUELA sailed from that port on Monday morning, and that she will arrive at this port on Thursday Sept. 4th, at daylight.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line.) left Shanghai for this port on 1st Sept., and is expected here on the 4th Sept.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on August 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Yards ... 1st fl. P. & C. Overview

Yards ... 1st fl. in Below

NOTICE.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

SANITARY BOARD.

THE GASTRO-ENTERITIS OUTBREAK.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday. Mr. A. Gibson presided and those present were Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Capt. Monteith, M.O.H. Lt. Col. Crisp, Dr. Koch, Mr. Tso, and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

The following letter from Government relative to the employment of children in factories and workshops was read: "I am directed to state that the Government has made careful enquiries in connection with the resolution of the Sanitary Board regarding the employment of small children in factories and workshops. The Government is fully in sympathy with the suggestion that the employment of children for long hours daily or their employment in any dangerous or unhealthy occupation should be prohibited, but it appears that the presence of children in factories and workshops is largely due to the fact that parents, having no place for their safe custody, are obliged to take their children with them when they go to work. It is stated that although the children in some cases spend long hours in or about factory or workshop premises, the time of actual work is generally speaking short and the work is light. It seems expedient, before passing any legislation of the nature suggested by the Sanitary Board, to make a commencement by providing such wider facilities for vernacular education, one of the results of which would be that the children of the poorer classes would be kept in school while their parents were at work. It is hoped to deal with this matter shortly and in the meantime it is considered inexpedient to legislate regarding the employment of children."

There were no minutes on the letter and the Chairman was about to proceed with the next business when Mr. Alabaster said "I move the letter be read."

The Chairman: It has been circulated. It is a long letter, but it can be read.

Mr. Alabaster: This is a public meeting and it was circulated privately.

The letter was then read.

THE NEW EPIDEMIC.

On the question of the epidemic of gastro-enteritis, Captain Monteith produced plans showing the incidence of the disease since August 1st. It would be seen, he said, that up to August 24th, there were practically no cases. There were one or two on the 24th, on the 25th there were 9, on 26th 1, on the 27th 9, on the 28th 3. On the 29th it went up to 12, and on the 30th it took a jump to 52. On the 21st it went down to 29, and on Sept. 1st, there were 28 cases, and that day's report only showed 8 cases. It looked as if it was gradually going back to normal. Since August 1st there had been 183 cases, with 93 deaths. There had been seven cases of cholera since the Board last met, one case of plague and one of cerebro spinal fever.

Dr. Koch: Of what nationality? Capt. Monteith: All Chinese except one European.

The Chairman: There was one European policeman.

Dr. Koch asked if anything was being done to find out the cause and the M.O.H. replied that it was suspected to be due to the excreta that was being distributed. The congee stations were, however, to be abolished by the Chinese authorities irrespective of this disease.

COUNCIL MEETING.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

The Legislative Council meets again to-morrow. The agenda is as follows—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of Rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done.

Committee on the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven Dollars and sixty-three Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1918.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment.

Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

The Chairman: I should like to make it quite clear to the Board that the facts regarding the action taken with reference to the epidemic are not quite as they have been reported in some of the newspapers. The decision to abandon free congee distribution was arrived at by the Tung Wah Hospital authorities partly for economic reasons and was arrived at independently of any bearing it might have on the spread of gastro-enteritis, and before the risk of the free congee spreading the disease had been mooted. It has not been proved that the free congee issued by the Tung Wah Authority had anything to do with the spread of the disease, further than the obvious risk, when an epidemic is prevalent, of bringing together in very intimate contact large numbers of hungry people and this risk it has been decided to avoid.

The Hon. Mr. Halifax said there was one more point. It is this epidemic was on they would have to take action quickly and it might be advisable for the Board to stop the sale of ice cream and iced drinks in the streets.

Dr. Tso called attention to the danger of fruit.

Dr. Koch: I suggest an effort be made to find the cause of it.

The Chairman: Dr. Parker is working on it and so is Major Harvey, R.A.M.C. It is a highly technical business. The problem is not being lost sight of.

Dr. Koch: It shows the bad policy of separating the Bacteriological Institute from the Sanitary Board.

The Chairman: In connection with Mr. Halifax's suggestion with regard to iced-drinks, etc., I think it would be wise if we had some very direct control over those hawkers. Shops are not so apt to be guilty, but wandering hawkers are inclined to buy quantities of damaged fruits and sell them.

The Hon. Mr. Halifax said a definite expression of opinion should be taken as to the articles it would be well not to have sold in the streets. If that were done one of the Chinese organisations, the Public Dispensaries possibly, could have it translated and circulated. He suggested ice cream, sugar iced drinks, black gelatine, molasses, sea weeds, damaged fruit and any cut fruit.

And a most significant fact was that when they in their last two matches come up against stronger teams, they used every kind of dirty trick, and also tried to argue with the referee for

THE BOCHE NO SPORT.

HIS TACTICS WITH THE SWEDES.

The Boche has once more proved that he is no sportsman. That is the lasting impression left by the visit of two German football teams to Stockholm. That these visits ever took place was very largely due to the lamentable fact that the proposed tour of the English football players was not carried out. The Swedes, longing for real international football, had looked forward to the visit of the English team as the great event of the coming season. Everything was prepared for giving the latter a most hearty welcome, and the whole football season had been arranged and timed on the basis of the Anglo-Swedish matches. And then came the decision of the Football League to upset the whole plan, which was very deeply regretted over here—in Sweden—not least among the English colony, who knew what a good form of propaganda it would have been.

Then was the time for the Boche to step in. It must be remembered that since the earliest days of this year's football season the Boches have been offering their teams to the Swedish A.F.A., and even the German Legation at Stockholm has done its best to get permission for their teams to come. But the Swedish A.F.A. refused the most tempting offers, and declined even to permit private clubs to arrange matches with German football teams. The decision of the Football League not to let any of its teams tour the Continent this summer, however, changed the situation. The Swedish A.F.A. considered it still the wisest course not to have anything directly to do with the Boche but could not, under the present circumstances, refuse leave to private clubs to bring in the Germans, although they warned the clubs against encouraging any friendship with the Germans. But the Boche took his chance immediately.

HOW THE BOCHE ARRIVED.

One day the president of the Stockholm A.F.A. was called on the telephone by a German, who said: "We have arrived now. Who have arrived?" "The Nurnberger Fussball Club, and we have now been waiting at the railway station for four hours to see if any of the Swedish football representatives would turn up." The fact was that negotiations had been opened by the Stockholm A.F.A. with the Nurnberger Club, and while these negotiations were still going on, and nothing had been fixed, the team went straight up to Stockholm to take the chance. The economical Boche probably thought it a waste of money to send a wire, or he wanted by this way to force himself upon the Swedes.

Anyhow, when the Germans were there, matches had to be arranged, and it was decided that the Germans, for a certain sum, should play four matches at Stockholm. When this had been fixed and the Germans had got their payment and one match already was played, they asked the Swedes if they could not possibly cut down the programme to three matches for the same payment, as they could not stay long but had to go home. The Swedes granted them this favour, but afterwards regretted it, because it turned out that the Germans in the meantime had arranged for two more matches in other cities in Sweden. They had plenty of time to play those matches. The Boche has always been notorious for cheating people in business, and even German "sportsmen" are the same when it comes to money.

"DIRTY TRICKS."

The show which the Germans gave was a very mixed one. In their first match they met a rather weak team, which had played the previous day and had put four reserves on the field. It would not be fair to say anything but that the Germans played a smart game, with accurate passing and quick shots. They were a well drilled team, and every movement, especially in the forward line, was "according to plan." They won the first match, lost the second and had their third one drawn against a second-class team. And with every match the German play deteriorated, as their staying power seemed to be very weak. It is very likely that they got too much of the Swedish food and drinks to be able to keep in form.

And a most significant fact was that when they in their last two matches come up against stronger teams, they used every kind of dirty trick, and also tried to argue with the referee for

OFFENSIVE TRADE PROSECUTION.

A Chinese, of No. 20, Des Voeux Road, was summoned before Mr. N. L. Smith to-day for storing and cleansing cowhides at No. 7, Sai On Lane without obtaining a licence from the Sanitary Board.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, defending his client, with twenty other firms in the Colony, were big wholesale dealers of cowhides and it was not the practice of the Government to issue licences for these trades. He had seen Dr. Gibson about the matter and the latter agreed with him. During the recent hot weather it was necessary to put a good deal of salt in the hides, and when the retailers took delivery of them, they discarded the salt on the road. Mr. Shenton held that as the Government would not grant a licence his client could not have contravened the conditions.

The case was adjourned till Thursday at noon.

LAWN BOWLS.

TAIKOO v. POLICE.

In the League match between Taikoo and the Police, played on the Taikoo greens on Saturday, the home team had a runaway victory. They won on all rinks and were 64 points in hand at the close. Scores—

TAIKOO	POLICE
Russell	Baird
Grott	Clark
Morrison	Cooper
Hamilton (S)	28 Grant (S)
Eldridge	Watt
Grimshaw	Watt
Wallace	Pitt
Wotherspoon (S)	28 Gerrard (S)
Muirhead	Clark
Sloan	Hollands
MacLachlan	Kent
Ferguson (S)	41 Gordon (S)
Total	92 Total

MISTAKEN FOR VON REUTER.

The military authorities at Park Hall Camp state that the German naval officer assaulted at Oswestry recently was mistaken for Admiral von Reuter, who has not been out of camp since his internment. At the time of the incident von Reuter was standing under a tree in his compound smoking a cigar.

getting the upper hand. This unsportsmanlike conduct was strongly pointed out in most of the Swedish newspapers. The referee in one of the matches said afterwards that had it not been for the fact that this was one of our first internationals with the Germans he would have sent at least four of their players off field. A few days later another German team from Hanover visited Gothenburg and Stockholm, and this team, who were well beaten in both places, also showed the same kind of game when they saw that they could not beat their opponents in fair play.

HOW THE GERMAN ENCOURAGES FRIENDSHIP.

Another episode also shows the Boche as the "sportsman" he is. When the Swedish international team should have gone to Holland for their match at Amsterdam, the German authorities were very unwilling to give any passports. When the Swedish authorities asked for their reasons for objecting to let the Swedes through, they got the answer that if the Swedes on their return journey would play an international match at Berlin they would get their passports straight away.

That is the manner in which the Boche thinks he can encourage friendship and the sporting relations between this country and

But our enemy that was used the wrong method that time, as the Swedish A.F.A. firmly replied that it was not intended to play any international match with Germany until the football world had settled itself for the future, and further more threatened the Germans with a Press scandal if they tried to force the Swedes to play in Berlin. When you treat a Boche with firmness he always gives in, and so he did this time.

The Swedes got their passports, although no international match between Sweden and Germany was played.

The above appeared in *Sporting Life*, and was sent by a Stockholm correspondent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League will be held on Wednesday, September 17th at 6 p.m. in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion. Will representatives of all clubs interested kindly attend.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 3 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

100 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

and afterwards at No. 6 Godown

16 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY the 4th September, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

36 bales Narcissus Bulbs

10 tins Soft Soap

9 drums Rubber Tar Sanitary

5 cases "3 Boys" Soap

3 cases Mosquito netting in 25

Pieces 36 yds x 90"

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 6th September, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1919, and of transacting other business.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st September, 1919, to the 6th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order

DONG TOY

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,

S. DES VOEUX

Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3rd, 4th and 5th years of THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that repayment of drawn bonds and payment of interest coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at current rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said bonds and coupons.

For the

BANK OF CHINA

Tsuyee Pei

Manager

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

HOTEL LISTS.

HARRISON HOTEL

Corrected to 30th August, 1912.

PAK HOU	
Corrected to 1st September, 1912.	
Capt. Archer	Mrs. R. G. Jamie
Capt. Allen	Mrs. R. W. Lee Jones
Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Breakspeare	Miss Knight
O. P. Beesling	Sir Ellis Kadouris
F. R. J. Adams	Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brett
H. J. Brett	Miss M. Banke
Major Bird, D.S.O.	Major Bird
Mrs. N. Beccovitz	Miss Mackie
Mrs. Bird	Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bowes
Mrs. C. Bull	Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bowes
Mme. Leiria	Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bowes
G. L. Ludin	Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bowes
Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy and maid	Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair
E. Monkman	J. D. Lloyd
Roy. McFarlane	J. Finlay Miller
H. D. Moore	C. M. Blaker
Madam Matto	A. Button
Miss Matto	Rev. R. A. Bundle
H. E. Masin	A. H. E. Masin
D. G. W. McLean	A. H. E. Masin
J. Nishimoto	A. H. E. Masin
Mr. and Mrs. Norton and child	Mr. and Mrs. Parsons
R. D. Cromartie	Mrs. & Misses Pike
Mrs. Charlton	Miss Phillips
R. C. Comrie	T. L. Perkins
Lt.-Col. E. G. Coles	Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Thursby Palham
Mrs. Cormack	Mr. and Mrs. Pilger
Capt. Davison	E. A. Ram
Capt. and Mrs. Davies	W. E. Roberts
L. J. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. Spit
Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan	Major V. J. Scantlebury
Mr. and Mrs. O. Eager	Mrs. and Miss Stubbings
S. Evans	A. Findlay Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Fasse	Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fletcher
J. Fletcher	A. D. Galloway
Mrs. Graves	Mrs. Graves
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Hadleywood	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Hadleywood
Mrs. and Miss Holworthy	Miss Willis
Lt.-Col. J. H. Humphrey	Weeks
Maj. D. L. Harding	Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Wolf
H. du F. Hutchison	Mrs. A. Wilson
D. Hall	Maj. E. J. Warren
F. Zwartz	F. Zwartz

CARPENTIER'S WIN.

DRINK EVIL.

TEMPERANCE WEAKER SINCE WAR.

Paris, July 20.—Georges Carpenter, the wonderful young French boxer, scored another great victory last night, when he defeated the British champion, Dick Smith, in a 20-round contest at the Cirque de Paris, and retained the title of light-heavyweight champion of Europe.

The superior science and the remarkable agility of the Frenchman, and his quick, precise tactics were too much for Dick Smith who was knocked out in the eighth round.

Smith fought well in some of the first rounds, and showed much courage and endurance. The match, which was organised by the *Petit Journal*, had aroused considerable interest here, as it marked the reopening of boxing in France and the reappearance in the ring of France's most popular champion.

JUST AN INCIDENT.

Once, however, while he was giving an exhibition with an American soldier, the American, who showed remarkable ability, desirous of a success if he could, began to fight seriously. As he refused to listen to Carpenter's warning, the latter took the thing seriously in his turn, and knocked out his opponent, who felt very sorry.

A very large crowd filled the big hall of the Cirque de Paris last night, prices for seats ranging from 10s. to £8. Everyone was keenly interested to see whether Carpenter was going to show again his remarkable form of five years ago. His friends appeared confident, but many were somewhat afraid that Dick Smith, who had come over with the reputation of a first-class boxer, who had the advantage in height, reach and weight, might prove a dangerous opponent.

Dick Smith was the first to enter the ring, and was received with loud cheering. The Englishman, who looks a fine athlete, appeared to be very fit. An ovation greeted Carpenter when he appeared. The French champion looked to be in splendid condition. His familiar, boyish face, is tanned to the colour of bronze.

FRENCHMAN'S GOOD START.

The two opponents shook hands and the contest began. Carpenter immediately led the attack all through the first round; but there were several encounters in clinches, during which Carpenter kept hammering Smith's ribs.

The Englishman landed a severe right punch on Carpenter's jaw, which seemed to stagger him for a few seconds, but Smith failed to take advantage of it. The Englishman appeared to have a slight advantage in this first round, but the two men were evidently taking each other's measure.

In the second round the Frenchman attacked quickly, placing a couple of hard blows on his opponent's face, to which Smith replied with one of his favourite lefts on the jaw. The round continued with a series of clinches, in which the two boxers scored rather freely on each other's ribs and chest.

ONLOOKERS' PROTEST.

At one moment the crowd protested, making an infernal noise and accusing Smith of hitting his adversary too low. Carpenter, getting excited, launched a straight right to the Englishman's jaw, and sent him to the ropes. Smith dashed for Carpenter, both biting severely and falling finally on each other in an exciting close struggle, the referee having much difficulty in parting them.

The three following rounds were again marked with repeated close rallies, which seemed to be the Englishman's tactics.

The sixth round was entirely in favour of Carpenter, who seemed to improve his fighting.

Smith failed to place his blow while the Frenchman scored several swings at the jaw and under the eye.

Carpenter, who has his lip slightly cut, was bleeding and this seemed to upset him. However, he was in splendid form for the seventh round, which both fought very well.

Carpenter delivered two smashing blows to the Englishman's unprotected face, and the latter towards the end of the round gave with his left a severe blow to Carpenter's face.

At the beginning of the eighth and last round Smith, who looked very tired, attempted to start again his tactics of close fighting, to hammer at his opponent's body, but Carpenter very cleverly avoided it, and his right fist met again several times Smith's jaw.

The Englishman was soon in difficulties. He appeared half-groggy, while Carpenter launched another terrible swing, followed by a left on the Englishman's unprotected face.

Smith's jaw became a target for Carpenter, who had already sent his opponent to the floor for seven seconds in the third round, but Smith was not seriously hit that time.

In the fifth round both slipped, and Smith took advantage of resting on his knee for nine seconds. He then appeared tired, but managed to pull himself together and attack Carpenter, whom he sent to the ropes.

The sixth round was entirely in favour of Carpenter, who seemed to improve his fighting.

Smith failed to place his blow while the Frenchman scored several swings at the jaw and under the eye.

Carpenter, who has his lip slightly cut, was bleeding and this seemed to upset him. However, he was in splendid form for the seventh round, which both fought very well.

Carpenter delivered two smashing blows to the Englishman's unprotected face, and the latter towards the end of the round gave with his left a severe blow to Carpenter's face.

At the beginning of the eighth and last round Smith, who looked very tired, attempted to start again his tactics of close fighting, to hammer at his opponent's body, but Carpenter very cleverly avoided it, and his right fist met again several times Smith's jaw.

The Englishman was soon in difficulties. He appeared half-groggy, while Carpenter launched another terrible swing, followed by a left on the Englishman's unprotected face.

Smith was lifted to his chair, and after recovering went to shake hands with Carpenter, who received a most enthusiastic ovation.

PRISON FOR THE PROFITEER.

5,900 PROSECUTIONS IN SIX MONTHS.

The Bishop of Durham headed an Anglican and Free Church deputation which visited the Wesleyan Conference recently to offer its welcome.

The feature of the morning session was a resolution, proposed by Mr. Walter Runciman, to the effect that:

"The Conference, having regard to the direct responsibility resting upon the Church of Christ for the destruction of the drink evil in our land, affirms it to be the duty of Christians to set an example of personal abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages."

Mr. Runciman said he was afraid that the Temperance movement was not so strong as twenty years ago, and he felt some disappointment that at the end of five years they were in a weaker position with respect to temperance than they were before the war, and especially after the first year of war. He regretted the timidity of political parties, and the malign influences exerted at the last election by a large number of clubs. The influence in the Army had not always been in the right direction, and the messes were not on the side of temperance. He personally had not hidden his views either in the Cabinet or at election times.

An appeal was made for a complete agreement, and eventually this was secured, by the insertion of a preamble and the words "in the present distress" before the affirmation.

The Conference passed a resolution recording its hearty satisfaction with the prohibition provisions in the United States, and affirmed its determination to lead British Methodists in a constructive effort towards the permanent prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

Speaking at an earlier stage of the proceedings, Mr. George Knight (Bournemouth) said Wesleyan Methodism had lost the spirit of adventure. The spirit of defence was more in evidence than the spirit of attack. "We strafe our opponents from a long distance," he said, "and then settle down in our winter quarters."

A returned chaplain, the Rev. W. F. Lofthouse (Birmingham), said there was a feeling that the churches were frittering away their time. "Where did they find," asked Mr. Lofthouse, "the Church making an organised attack on drink and impurity?"

an exceptionally hard hitter, a man of great endurance, who would in a long run, and by hammering at the body, fatigue him. So he began to manoeuvre for a knock-out, playing a very clever and careful game, avoiding the clinches and covering himself in a remarkable way whenever Smith tried to deliver right or left blows on his face.

ENGLISHMAN'S WEAK POINT.

Meanwhile the clever Frenchman had found his opponent's weak point, which was to uncover himself too often while trying a direct left or right. While Carpenter very cleverly avoided most of the blows, he would counter with a right to the jaw, often followed by a left on the Englishman's unprotected face.

Smith's jaw became a target for Carpenter, who had already sent his opponent to the floor for seven seconds in the third round, but Smith was not seriously hit that time.

In the fifth round both slipped, and Smith took advantage of resting on his knee for nine seconds. He then appeared tired, but managed to pull himself together and attack Carpenter, whom he sent to the ropes.

The sixth round was entirely in favour of Carpenter, who seemed to improve his fighting.

Smith failed to place his blow while the Frenchman scored several swings at the jaw and under the eye.

Carpenter, who has his lip slightly cut, was bleeding and this seemed to upset him. However, he was in splendid form for the seventh round, which both fought very well.

Carpenter delivered two smashing blows to the Englishman's unprotected face, and the latter towards the end of the round gave with his left a severe blow to Carpenter's face.

At the beginning of the eighth and last round Smith, who looked very tired, attempted to start again his tactics of close fighting, to hammer at his opponent's body, but Carpenter very cleverly avoided it, and his right fist met again several times Smith's jaw.

The Englishman was soon in difficulties. He appeared half-groggy, while Carpenter launched another terrible swing, followed by a left on the Englishman's unprotected face.

Smith was lifted to his chair, and after recovering went to shake hands with Carpenter, who received a most enthusiastic ovation.

ANOTHER BIG HOUSE TURNED UP AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE LAST NIGHT TO ENJOY THE ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDED BY

"THE GLOBE TROTTERS."

IT IS SOMETHING QUITE OUT OF THE ORDINARY, AND YOU WILL ENDORSE THE PRESS NOTICES THAT "THE GLOBE TROTTERS" ARE THE MERRIEST CROWD THAT HAVE VISITED HONGKONG FOR A LONG TIME.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THEM. COME TO-NIGHT WITH YOUR FAMILY. PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1. SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE.

A SPECIAL MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN BY "THE GLOBE TROTTERS" AT THE VICTORIA THIS AFTERNOON AT 5.50. PRICES: \$2, \$1 & 50 C.S. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

GERMANY'S ENTERPRISE IN CIVIL FLYING.

PASSENGER SERVICES FROM BERLIN.

All these services are operated by the Deutsche Luft Reederie, a combine of various German aeronautical firms. Return tickets are issued and are valid for a period of thirty days. Flying kit and motor transport to and from the aerodrome are provided, and are covered by an inclusive charge, of which the following are representative:

Berlin-Hamburg single 450 marks, return 700 marks.

Berlin-Breslau, single 500 marks, return 750 marks.

Berlin-Weimar, single 450 marks.

Serial tickets available for ten flights on any of the routes operated by the combine are issued at 3,600 marks. These tickets are transferable and work out at an average reduction of 20 per cent. Luggage is carried free of charge, but the total weight of passenger who is carried at his own risk—and baggage combined must not exceed a certain limit. Mails and parcels are also carried by the Company, which is working in conjunction with the Hamburg-Amerika Line, through whose offices bookings may be effected.

Apparently the railway troubles have reacted favourably on aerial transport and a considerable increase of traffic has been caused. On the Berlin-Weimar route, which appears the most popular, the number of flights from February to the end of April was 538, while between Hamburg and Berlin from March 1 to the end of April there were 261 flights. It is also of interest to note that a further fusion of interests of the various already existing commercial aviation companies is being organised under the direction of the Sablatnig Aircraft Factory and the Luftfahrt G.m.b.h.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Corrected to 30th August, 1912.

KING EDWARD HOTEL	
Mr. and Mrs. Appleton and child	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes
Dr. M. E. Ager	Miss F. Hammes
Mrs. R. Almond	A. Harrison
Miss. Bloomfield and Mrs. W. Budge	A. Jonas
A. D. Beyvoort and Mrs. W. Russell	Mrs. J. Johnstone
R. H. Beavan	B. James
S. Bawden	P. J. de Kant
F. G. Becke	L. MacLaren
Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel	Capt. K. Larsson
G. P. Curry	M. Manuk
E. G. Coomes	M. Manuk
J. G. Chadwick	M. Meikle
Choi Shing & son	Mrs. L. M. Pease
J. D. Danby	Mrs. W. C. Passmore
R. G. Douglas	Mrs. A. Robert
Capt. S. J. Edward	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Richardson
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Elford	D. A. Siefert
W. Eborall	R. K. Spencer
W. Fugler	Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family
A. C. Finney	F. Taylor
A. L. Fry	F. C. Todd
P. T. Farrell	C. H. Turner
Mrs. Farrell	T. R. Taylor
E. P. Fielding	Mr. and Mrs. Underwood
E. Nam Hoo and family	Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wetton
Mr. and Mrs. H. Hammes and child	Mr. and Mrs. B. Witchell
Master G. Hammes	G. E. Wetton

JAM TO BE NO DEARER.

The Food Controller announces that it is proposed to retain a schedule of maximum prices for this season's jams, and it is hoped that any revision of the present prices will be in a downward direction. The price of jam will not be raised to meet the position of the manufacturers who, despite official warnings, have paid unreasonably high prices for fruit.

With or without the Safety Guard, the DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR always enables you to "SHAVE WITH A SMILE."

MUSTARD & CO.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

GENERAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. ▲	Gale expected to increase.
7. ▲	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When No. 1 is hoisted other signals displayed will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is to be expected from the direction indicated by the signal.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signal will remain hoisted until it is considered that all danger is over.

The signal will also remain hoisted if the signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.A. Tugboat, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-ki-kung, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyuen.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)						
1. WHITE	2. WHITE	3. GREEN	4. GREEN	5. WHITE	6. GREEN	7. RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	RED

The right hand signal is hoisted at the same time as the signal of the "Bulldog" (see H.M.A. Tugboat, Green Island, and Harbour Office signals). The signal will be the same as the "No. 1" signal, except that Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

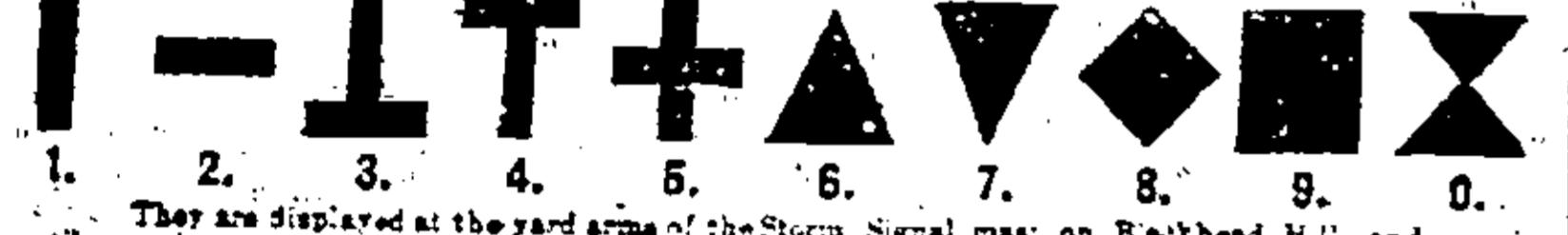
When local signals are displayed in the Harbour CONE will be exhibited at the following stations—
GAP ROCK SAI KI WAN
WAGLAN SAI KUNG
STANLEY SHA TAI KOK
ABERDEEN TAT PO

To notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals—



They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until the signal of hoist is received from the Observatory.

The following symbols are used—

Typhoon and Depression Signals (a) Position of centre; by 4 symbols; one yard arm.

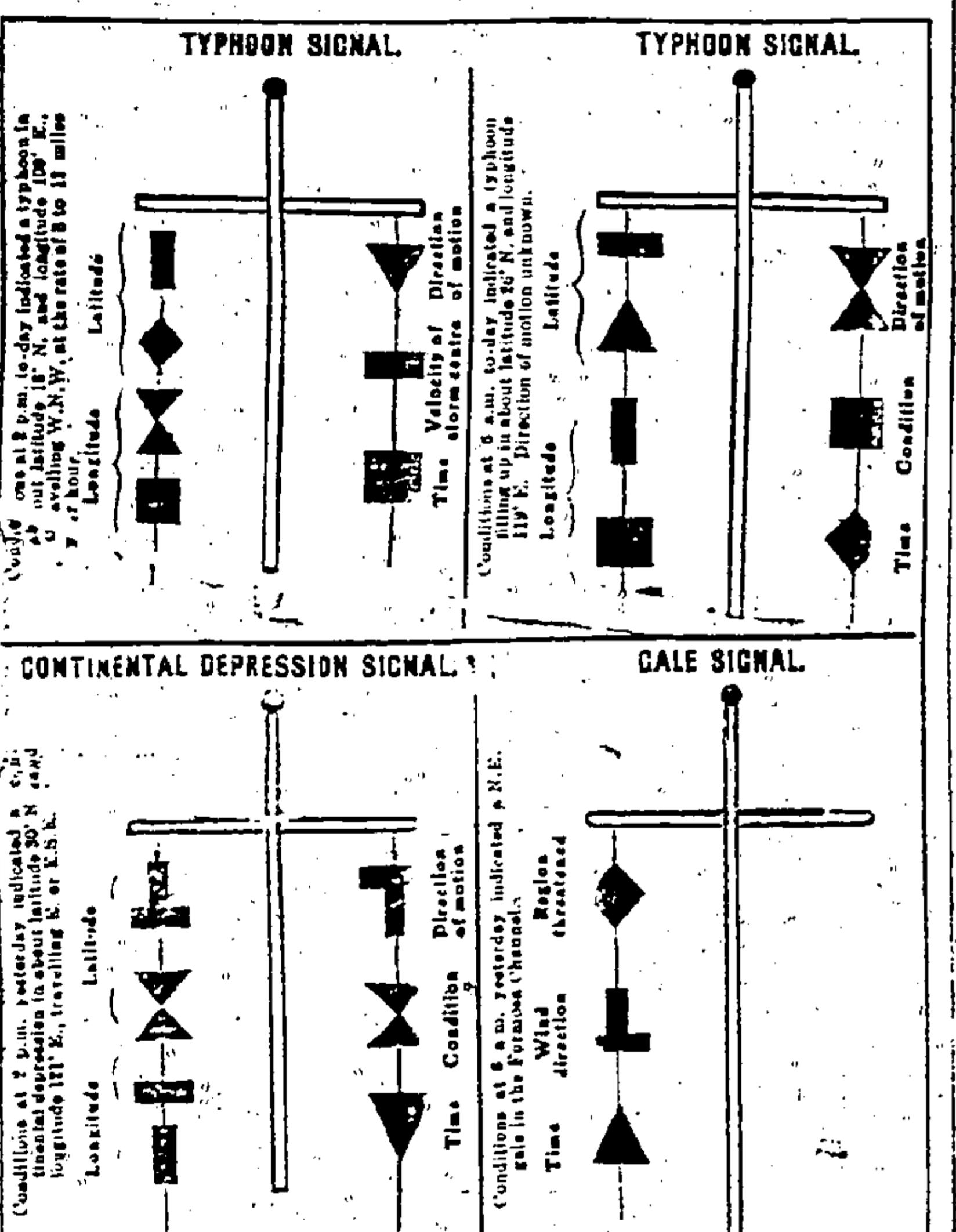
Depression Signals (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols.

Gale Signals (c) The reason for the gale; the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper symbols of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression. The time at which the centre is to be expected from the information available. Only the tens and units of the minute are given, the 60 minutes being 10 hours.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the centre is moving, the middle symbol the direction in which the gale is expected, and the lower symbol the time at which gale conditions were first



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degrees of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signal will indicate the nearest degrees of latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 16 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
N.W.N.E.	N.E.Z. or E.S.E.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	Unknown		

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
1/4	1/2	2/3	3/4	above	Nearly	Velocity	Forming	Filling	Continental

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
Same Yesterday.	Same Yesterday.	Same Yesterday.	6 a.m. Yesterday.	6 a.m. To-day.	6 p.m. To-day.				

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
North of Japan.	North of Korea.	Off the Coast of China.	Off the Coast of Korea.	Off the Coast of Amak.					

Warnings according to the above code are sent by the Cable Companies, free of charge, to Sharp, and others, Suez, Cairo, Alexandria, Tripoli, and other ports, by the British Government.

T. P. CLARK, Director.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SYRIA'S FUTURE.

Paris, Sept. 1. The Syrian question is again assuming prominence in French diplomatic circles, on the report that the American Syrian Commission recommends that the United States should accept three mandates for Turkey, Mesopotamia and Syria. The French papers complain that the American Commission passed rapidly through the districts where French sentiment is strong. The cabinets in London and Paris should discuss the whole affair, settling it to the best of the respective interests.

THE DEVASTATED REGIONS.

Paris, Sept. 1. The Conseil Général of the liberated regions of France met at Sorbonne. The object of those Conseils Généraux is the grouping of the demands of those who suffered material loss during the war and submitting them to the Government committee. It comprises the majority of the Parliamentary representatives and big manufacturers of the devastated regions. M. Ribot, former Premier, has accepted the Presidency of the organization.

GENERAL PERSHING'S RETURN.

Paris, Sept. 1. General Pershing has left Paris for America, crowds cheering him. Americans and Frenchmen were present. M. Clemenceau said "France can never thank you enough." General Pershing replied "We can never thank France enough."

PARIS-LONDON AIR SERVICE.

Paris, Sept. 1. A regular commercial aeroplane service from Paris to London, conducted by the Compagnie Messageries Aériennes and the Handley Page Transport, opened on August 31. The passenger rate is 350 francs per person.

GERMAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

KAISERDOM GONE FOR EVER!

In the German Parliament the Premier, Herr Bauer (whose very name happens to mean "peasant"), has made a declaration which cast aside Hohenzollernism for ever, and states the new constitution of the German Republic.

Fulfil the "Treaty" to keep the peace at home and abroad; and seek freedom and justice, social progress, and education, are the watchwords of the new Prussian "Declaration of Independence" of Kaiserdom.

In the National Assembly Herr Bauer, the Premier, spoke as follows:—

"An epoch is closed which saw Germany's tremendous rise and her tragic collapse.

"Those, too, who in the old empire were in sharpest opposition have at this moment to say farewell to much that was dear to them. But life goes on. Even the pain of farewell must for everyone be a spur to put both hands to the task which to-day embodies the future, namely, the fulfilment, the discharge, and finally, the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. What we have to do now is to look straight ahead and go forward.

"The work of the German people must now be the fulfilment of the Treaty and the rebuilding of the broken German people, which, in new Germany, determines its own fate and whose will is the highest law.

HOHENZOLLERN NO MORE.

"The revolution gave us a clear road, but it was a clear road such as destruction on the battlefield gives. Eight months have since passed, for the most part devoted to the work of clearing up, but also to the fitting up, a new State edifice which you, by passing the new constitution, will consummate.

"The democratic republic is securely housed.

"The German National Assembly has fulfilled the first great part of its task. But the members of the extreme Right have utilised precisely this moment—which carries the Hohenzollern Empire to its grave never to be seen again—to proclaim the restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy as the first item of their programme.

"Kaiserdom, in its unhappy blindness of power, lost the war and thereby, as a matter of course, lost the peace, yet they declare war to the knife on the present Parliamentary Government.

"But the members of the Right have once more misread the signs

of the times, just as they have misread them for 70 years.

"In the year 1848, in St. Paul's Church, Ludwig Uhland said, "No

head will shine over Germany

which is not anointed with a little

democratic might which might

perhaps have changed the course

of events. The hour has now for

ever been missed."

"The German people, united in

its tribes, and inspired by the will

to renew and to strengthen its

realm in liberty and justice, to

service peace at home and

abroad, and to promote social

progress, has given itself this

constitution."

"No other people can boast of

such a pure democracy: but if

here and there something is still

wanting it is not the rights of the

people, but rather the capacity to

exercise these rights to their full

extent. This brings me again to

the future and its tasks.

"We must create and develop

those powers in the people that

shall give life to the democracy,

which has so far only existed."

"This creation and development

must begin where the real

man begins, namely, in the school,

in education."

SHIP OWNERS AND SUEZ CANAL DUES.

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Shipping, attention was drawn to the fact that a letter had been sent to the Suez Canal Company, asking for some reduction in rates. British ship owners, naturally feel the high charges of present Canal rates, standing, as they do, at 8f. 50c. per net ton, for ballast and cargo, ship the same. But several factors must be considered, before the wisdom of seriously urging a reduction can be fully justified.

The increase in Suez Canal dues is a minute fraction per ton of cargo compared with the increased freight charges. The Suez Canal has always been generous to the shipowner, and for several years before the war knocked

charges down to the tune of a loss of £400,000 per year to the company.

The shareholders did not like this, but it was done in shipowning interests. The rate of exchange for the franc is another item very much in favour of the shipowner. If the Suez Canal Company now feel obliged

to hitherto the evidence in favour

NOTICES.

Soe Agents: **Studebaker** Tel. No. 1913.
THE
CONNAUGHT
MOTOR CAR
COMPANY, 28, Des Voeux Rd.
Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide
reputation for permanency of Service, Power,
Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

EVERY DROP OF

**GALLIN
MARTEL**

Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating
Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.
Soe Agents,

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine & Spirit Merchants.
16, Queen's Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

SHELL
MOTOR SPIRIT
The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.

JUST ARRIVED

A large selection of
FILET LACE TABLE COVERS - ROUND & SQUARE.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES.
ALL KINDS OF LADIES FANCY GOODS.
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRICES MODERATE.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.
Tel No. 2860,
No. 14, Des Voeux Rd. (Ct.)



**MARTIN'S
CAVIOL & STEEL
PILLS**

GIRL'S STRANGE MISHAP.
The medical staff of the Anti-
Vivisection Hospital, Battersea,
were called upon to deal with a
strange case recently. A little
girl, aged eight, had been drinking
from a tin metal-polish bottle,
when her tongue was drawn into
the neck and, owing to the air
pressure, could not be released.
The doctor first cut off the
bottom of the bottle, but so firmly
was the child's tongue wedged
in the aperture that he had even-
tually to divide the bottle from
top to bottom before relief could
be given.

NOTICE

**Yorkshire
Insurance Co.
Limited.**
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

AGENTS.

理 代 泰 錄

A Finer Milk Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot
be Obtained.

A large consignment just to hand.

Prices very moderate



SHU FUNG TAI & Co.
Agents:
For Hongkong and South China
No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1239 & 2230.

RAMSAY & CO.

We have a large selection of
TYPEWRITERS ALIVE IN STOCK AND
SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

We specialise in TYPEWRITER
REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY
EXPERT MECHANICS.

We are in the best position to
SUPPLY YOUR REQUISITES.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS,
CARBON PAPER, ETC.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 4/- 1/2
Demand 4/- 11/16
30 d/s 4/- 13/16
60 d/s 4/- 15/16
4 m/s 4/- 1/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 172 1/2
T/T Japan 168 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 85
& New York 220
T/T Java 220
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 6.76
Demand, Paris —

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 4/13
4 m/s. D/P 4/2
6 m/s. L/C 4/21
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 4/21
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 86 1/2
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 6.96
6 m/s. France 7.02
Demand, Germany —
Demand, New York 84 1/2
Demand, Bombay —
T/T Calcutta —
Demand, Manila 173 1/2
Demand, Singapore 171 1/2
On Saigon —
On Bangkok 38 1/4
Sovereign 4.90 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael 34.40
Bar Silver, per oz 51
Forward 59

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Hongkong 50 cts sub. \$10% p.m.
" 10 " 26% p.m.
" 5 " 35% p.m.
C. coins " 54% p.m.

BANKS.

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).**

Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000
Paid up 57,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital is F. 25,000,000,
subscribed by the Government of the
Chinese Republic.)

(Chairman of the Board of Directors:
André Baudot.)

General Manager: A. J. Ferrier.

HEAD OFFICE
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES
Peking

Shanghai
Tientsin
Haikou
Hongkong
Hankow
Kanton
Canton
Foochow

HANKOK
Saigon
Hainan
Yunnan
Vladivostock
Tientsin

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour
l'assurance et le développement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.

IN LONDON: The London County West-
minster and Park's Bank Ltd.

The London Joint City and
Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redwood & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial
centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CHIBANKIND

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits in Local Currency, and in Gold.
Terms of application.

Every description of Banking and Ex-
change business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MOUET DE JOURNEL
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
3, Chater Road.

Tel. 2440

G. F. R.

All persons, with the ex-
ception of those of Chinese
race, desiring to leave the
Colony for places other than
anton, West River or Macao
should apply in person for per-
mission to do so at THE
PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING between the hours of
a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
dally.

Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain exceptions
who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
50.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers
Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS

1.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. 15 min.
10.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 15 min.
12.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 15 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 15 min.

NIGHT CARS
as on Week Days.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.00 midnight. SUNDAY.

1.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. 15 min.
10.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 15 min.
12.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 15 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 15 min.

NIGHT CARS
as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement of the Company's
Agents, Extra Cars, by arrangement
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

CARPET CLEANING

THE DIAMOND DYEING
AND

DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent.

CASSUM AHMED

General Draper.

32 & 34 Wellington Street

Branch 23 Nathan Road

Kowloon

TEL. 1482

BANKS.

BANKING SERVICE WITH AMERICA

DIRECT AND PERSONAL

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of,
trade with America would do well to consider not only the
special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we
take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without inter-
mediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our personal service. Every transaction is
followed, through, both here and in America, by our own re-
presentatives with a personal interest, the value of which is
evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Head Office—New York.

Other branches in

SHANGHAI—HANKOW—PEKING—TIENSIN

**ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
HONGKONG.**

[STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco.

Bankers Trust Company, New York City.

First National Bank of Portland, Oregon.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City.

National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris
November, 1917.

Capital — France 48,000,000.

Reserves — 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

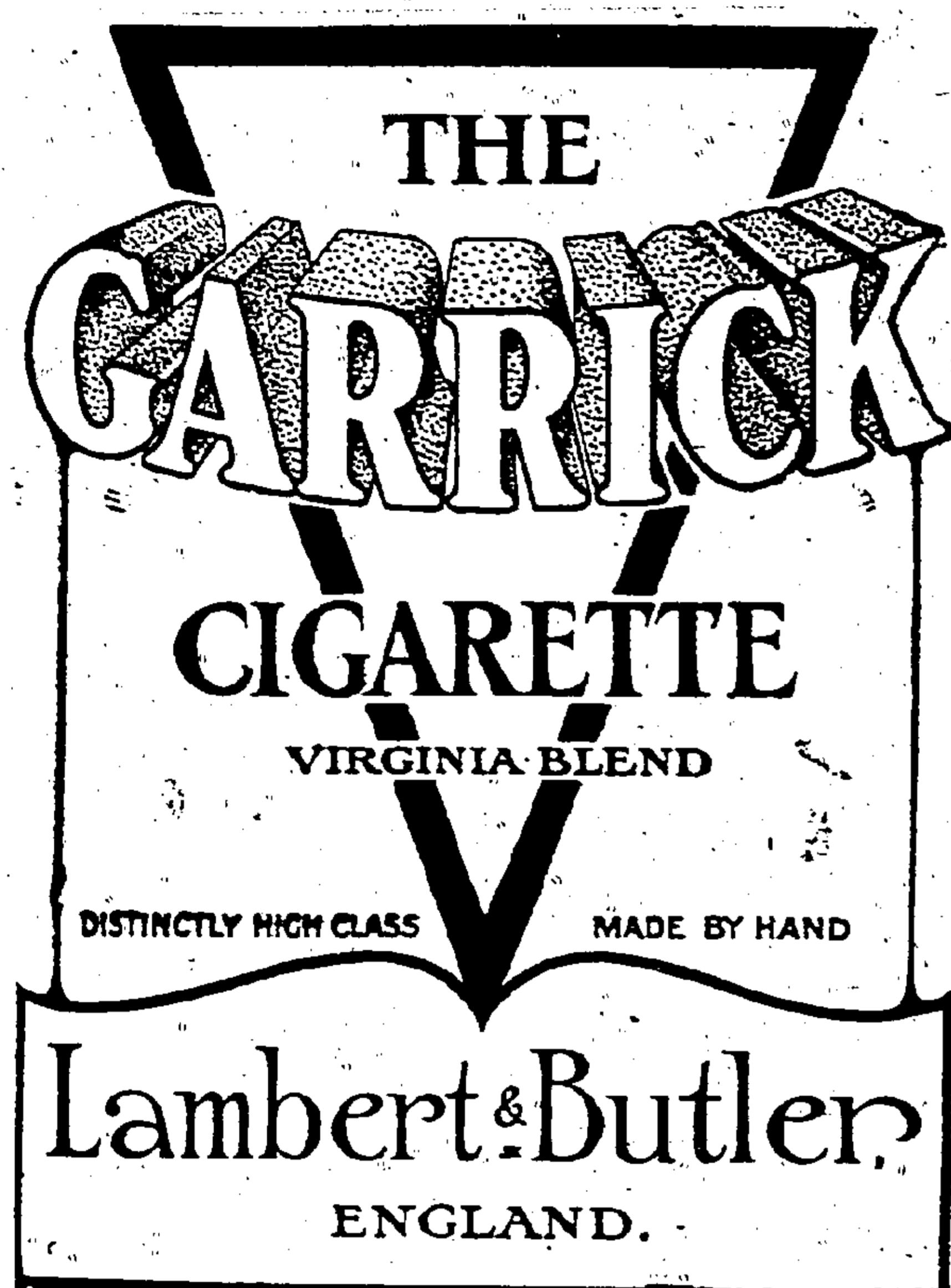
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai
Batambang, Montreux, Nomes, Singapore
Canton, Papeete, Tienan, Tientsin
Djibouti, Harbin, Haikou, Hainan, Hainan
Harpong, Peking, Toulou, Vladivostock
Hankow, Phnom-Peh, Pondicherry

Hanoi, Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao, Tientsin

Hankow, Macao, Kowloon, Macao, Tientsin

<p

NOTICES.

A HIGH GRADE
VIRGINIA:—

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Taksang, 977. Br. Capt. Picknell, Hainan. J. M.—Mooring—B 17.

Suiyang, 1395. Br. Capt. Gibbs, Canton. B. & S.—Mooring—B 12.

Hangchow, 999. Br. Capt. Wuhu, Wuhu. B. & S.—Mooring—C 41.

Chik Shang, 443. Ch. Capt. Fung, Hoitow, Yuen Sheong Lee—B 7.

Shidzuoka Maru, 3837. Jap. Capt. Ozaki, London. N. Y. K.—Mooring—B 5.

Shinryu Maru, 1958. Jap. Capt. Mori, Bombay. N. Y. K.—Mooring—K. Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Hangchow for Canton

Suiyang for Shanghai

Fushiki Maru for Saigon

Harold Dollar for Vancouver

Muroto for Hongay

Shizuoka Maru for Yokohama

Edmore for Seattle

Shinryu Maru for Moji

Titan for Yokohama

Hainan for Canton

Cyclops for Liverpool

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previos.

Day On date On date.

at 8 a.m. at 6 a.m. at 8 p.m.

Barometer 29.61 29.69 29.73

Temperature 84 78 83

Humidity 75 81 79

Wind Direction W. C. L. M. W.

Force 3 0 3

Weather 0 0 0

Wind speed air Temperatures on the 2nd F6

Latitude 0 0 0

Longitude 0 0 0

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 3, 1919.

T. J. CLAXTON, Director.

POST OFFICE.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJIKINI, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MAESSEILLES—Per KAMO MARU, 5th Aug., Reg. 9.15 p.m. Letters 10 a.m. Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, U. S., Central & South America & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 5th Sept., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 5th Sept., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 5th Sept., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 5th August, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per SHISEN MARU, Sept., 5th p.m.

SUNDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 7th Sept., 9 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO, M., 7th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 8th Sept., 5 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 4th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & Japan—Per KAMO MARU, 4th Sept.

Japan and U.S.A.—Per KOREA MARU, 5th Sept.

Europe via Suez—Per KEEMUN, 5th Sept.

Shanghai—Per TEAN, 6th Sept.

Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 7th Sept., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco & South America—Per ANYO MARU, 10th Sept., noon.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 12th Sept., noon.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 4th Sept., 11 a.m.

Weihsien, Chiafo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

Shimheit, N. C. and Japan via Kolo—Per KAGA MARU, 18th Sept., 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$680

Marine Insurances. 435

Cantons b. 5205

North Chinas n. 2121

Unions n. 280

Yangtze n. 23

Far Easterns b. 23

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. 138

H. K. Fires b. 345

Shipping.

Douglas b. 95

Steamboats b. 24 sa. 24/4

Indos (Pref.) n. 32

Indos (Def.) n. 193

Shells n. 178

Ferries n. 35/4

Refineries.

Sugars n. 178

Malabons n. 46

Mining.

Kailans b. 60/

Langkats n. 19

Shanghai Loans b. 19

Shai Explorations b. 210

Raubs b. 44/6

Tronches b. 47/6

Ural Caspians b. 101

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H. K. Wharves a. 179

K. Docks b. 116

N. Engineering b. \$25/4

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals n. 109/4

H. K. Hotels n. 120

L. Invest. b. 121/4

H'phreys Est. b. 9

K'loon Lands n. 46

L. Reclamations n. 175

West Points n. 94

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. \$305

Kung Yiks b. \$27/4

Lau Kung Mows n. \$207/4

Orientals n. \$112

Shai Cottons n. \$215

Yangtzeapoos b. \$15

Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 8.20

China Borneos n. 12/4

Do. Light old b. 7.40 new b. 3.40

China Providents n. 9

Dairy Farms a. 29/4

Electrics H. K. b. 86/4 sa. 87

Electrics Macao n. 34

Hongkong Ropes n. 31

H. K. Tramways n. 8.35

Peak Trams, old b. 7.94

Do. new b. 80 cts.

Steam Laundries n. 3/4

Steel Foundries n. 12

Water-boats s. 16

Watsons b. 51/4

Wm. Powells b. 12

Wisemans b. 29

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 34, 11h. 17m.—No return from Vladivostock, Japan, or Formosa. Pressure has increased considerably along the east coast of China and slightly in southern districts. It has decreased considerably over N. E. China.

The typhoon passed a little to the east of Guizhou yesterday afternoon.

A depression is shown over the north-west portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.97 inches. Total since January 1st, 65.18 inches against an average of 65.94 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. Variable winds, moderate; showery.

2. Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China b. The same between H. K. and Lamock as No. 1.

4. South coast of China b. The same between H. K. and Hainan as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Spt. 3, 1919.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAIWA, LTD.(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCCHI, MUTABE, KISHIBAEKI,
YOSHINO, HOKO, HAMAZU, SAYO,
BANNA, SHIMONADA, KAMIKAWA, NISHIWA
AND OYUNAMI COAL MINES.Agents for SAKTO COAL
HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:
—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KORE,
OSAKA, TSUSUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OITARU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIHEN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.Cable Address—
Hongkong—“IWASAKI”Canton, Haiphong—
“IWASAKI”Codes—Al. A.B.C. 5TH ED.
Western Union and Bentley's.AGENCY FOR THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.For Particulars Apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

TEL. NO. 1743.

ENTERTAINMENTS.



TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE GLOBE TROTTERS'

FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINERS.

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

METRO presents

LIONEL BARRYMORE

in

HIS FATHER'S SON

etc. etc.